

Pulmonary Diseases

Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

1. Chronic bronchitis
2. Asthma (extrinsic, intrinsic)
3. Bronchiectasis
4. Emphysema (centriacinar, panacinar, paraseptal)
5. Overinflation
6. Multiple sclerosis (I-VI)

Restrictive Pulmonary Diseases

1. Chest wall disorders (neuromuscular, obesity, kyphoscoliosis, pleural diseases)
2. Acute interstitial/infiltrative diseases (ARDS)
3. Chronic Interstitial/infiltrative diseases
 - a. Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis
 - b. Cryptogenic Organizing Pneumonia (BOOP)
 - c. Pulmonary involvement in Collagen Vascular Diseases
 - d. Pneumoconioses (CWP, Silicosis, Asbestosis)
 - e. Complications of therapy
 - f. Sarcoidosis
 - g. Hypersensitivity Pneumonitis (Farmers lung, Pigeon lung, airconditioner lung)
 - h. Desquamative Interstitial Pneumonitis
4. Pulmonary Eosinophilia
 - a. Acute, Simple, Tropical (microfilaria), Allergies, Idiopathic, Church-Strauss
5. Pulmonary Alveolar Proteinosis

Lung Disease and Injury

1. Atelectasis (Obstructive, Compression, Contraction)
2. Acute lung injury
 - a. Pulmonary edema (hemodynamic, microvascular injury, undetermined)
 - b. Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (many causes and leading to Diffuse Alveolar Damage DAD)
3. Diseases of vascular origin
 - a. PE (Fat, Air, Carcinomatosis, Septic, BM, Amniotic, Starch)
 - b. Hemorrhage (diffuse hemorrhage Goodpasture, Wegener, Lupus, Hypersensitivity angiitis, Idiopathic Pulmonary Hemosiderosis)
 - c. Infarct
 - d. Hypertension (primary, COPD, Interstitial, disease, heart disease, autoimmune)

Pneumonia

1. Lobar pneumonia(Strep pneumo, or could be kleb/staph/Haemoph/Pseudomonas/Proteus)
2. Bronchopneumonia
3. Aspiration
4. Atypical(mycoplasma)
 - a. Viral (Influenza, RSV, SARS, Adeno, CMV, Herpes)
 - b. Bacteria (Chlamydia, Rickettsia Coxiella burnetti)
5. Fungal (Histoplasmosis, Blastomycoses, Coccidioidomycosis)

Abscess

1. Aspiration
2. Previous infection
3. Septic emboli
4. Neoplasm
5. Miscellaneous
6. Idiopathic

TB

1. Primary
 - a. Resolution
 - b. LTBI
 - c. Miliary
2. Secondary (reactivation: 10-15%)
 - a. Miliary
 - b. Bronchopulmonary
 - c. Cavitory

Neoplasm

1. Small cell
2. Large cell
3. Squamous
4. Adenocarcinoma
 - a. Bronchioloalveolar

Pleura disease

1. Primary (infection or mesotheliuma)
2. Secondary(Pleural effusion or Pneumothroax)